

Votes For Women a Success



SUFFRAGE GRANTED

1869—WYOMING	1912—OREGON
1893—COLORADO	1912—ARIZONA
1896—UTAH	1912—KANSAS
1896—IDAHO	1913—ILLINOIS
1910—WASHINGTON	1913—ALASKA
1911—CALIFORNIA	1914—MONTANA
	1914—NEVADA

Would any of these States have adopted EQUAL SUFFRAGE if it had been a failure just across the Border?

DENVER IS PLEASED WITH WOMAN VOTERS

President of Election Commission Refutes False Statements Made on Stump.

The city of Denver, Colorado, has been made one of the issues in the suffrage campaign by certain persons who have been going about the state giving exaggerated accounts of the number of elections held in the city of Denver. During the period between April 1912 and April, 1915, it has been stated that Denver had fifteen elections and laying the cause to equal suffrage.

Henry B. Teller, president of the election commission of the city and county of Denver, in a statement prepared especially in answer to this accusation says, "The city of Denver has held nine elections during the period of April, 1912 and April, 1915. Of nine only three could be called special elections and these were not due to woman suffrage."

The special election of February 14, 1913, was for the purpose of changing the government of the city, and woman suffrage was in no way responsible for this election. The special election of May 17, 1914, was instituted originally by the Denver Union Water company for the purpose of obtaining a franchise from the city. This

election was in no way due to woman suffrage. The special election of October 16, 1914, was for the purpose of recalling one of our city commissioners, and was started by an organization of men who were dissatisfied with the commissioners' actions, and this election the question of the Moffat tunnel came up.

"The charter of the city and county of Denver provides for the holding of an election in May every two years for the purpose of electing the city officials. The state laws provide for the holding of a primary election in September every two years and a general election for the election of state officials in November every two years."

"Referring further to the election of February 17, 1914, I might say that this election was asked for by the Denver Union Water Company and paid for by said company, as required when a corporation seeks to obtain a franchise. At this same election the question of the Moffat Tunnel came up."

"I do not believe the city and county of Denver is burdened with any more elections than any other city of its size in the United States nor is woman suffrage responsible for the condition of affairs politically in the city and county of Denver, or Colorado."

Democratic Leaders Favor the Amendment

Strong Endorsement of Efforts to Give Franchise to West Virginia Women.

WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: "The (suffrage) plank received my entire approval before its adoption and I shall support its principles with sincere pleasure. I wish to join with my fellow Democrats in recommending to the several states that they extend the suffrage to women upon the same terms as men."

"I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the nation."

WILLIAM G. McADOO, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY: "The American woman has made a game fight and a fair fight for suffrage, and is entitled to win. The right to vote may, and I hope will, strengthen the power of women to assist in bringing about many social and moral reforms."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY: "I have been for many years in favor of giving the franchise to the women of our country and believe that it will eventually be universal."

WILLIAM G. REDFIELD, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE: "In an interview declared that he voted for the amendment in New York last year."

W. B. WILSON, SECRETARY OF LABOR: "I am for woman suffrage because I believe that every mature person of sound mind should have a voice in determining the law."

LINDLEY W. GARRISON, FORMER SECRETARY OF WAR: "My outstanding reasons are—that it does not seem to contain any danger; if it does bring benefits so much the better."

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE: "When the cause (woman suffrage) is known there will be wholesale abandonment of the opposition, for the most active opponents cannot give their real reason for opposing it without driving all the virtuous elements in society to the support of woman suffrage."

NEWTON D. BAKER, SECRETARY OF WAR, and native of West Virginia: "I had no opinion on the subject, one way or another, until it became a question within the range of my own opportunity for political action. At that time woman had taken her place in industry outside the home. The whole character of our civilization had become industrial and the traditional subjection of women had disappeared. There seemed to be no greater reasons against extending suffrage to women than there had been against earlier extension among men which eliminated property and educational tests. I had long believed that the cure for the ills of democracy is more democracy, and because woman suffrage was fundamental in its justice, I became not only an adherent but an ad-

R. R. ENGINEERS' ACT OF JUSTICE

Great Brotherhood Treats the Question as One of Right and Not of Politics.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, numbering 73,364, at its first triennial convention in Cleveland, O., recently passed a resolution which showed that the organization lives up to one of its mottoes: "Do to others as you would that they should do to you, and so fulfill the law."

Upon the request of Mrs. Nellie M. Smith, secretary of the Woman Suffrage party of Greater Cleveland, the Brotherhood passed the following resolution: "It has been regularly moved and seconded that this convention go on record as endorsing woman suffrage."

One of the fundamental tenets of the Brotherhood is to stand aloof from all political bodies and seats, therefore the resolution was considered as a matter of right and justice to ward half the people and not as a political question."

MILITARY SERVICE

Women's Part in War Is As Important as Is That of Man.

It has been said that if woman votes she will have to go to war and fight like a soldier. This isn't the case with men. A crippled man can vote, but he can't get in the military service. When a man reaches the age of forty-five and is no longer subject to military duty, the franchise is not taken away from him. On the other hand, some fighters can't vote—in a pinch the military service will take men under twenty-one, but this doesn't give them the right to vote until they become of age.

The bugle call—votes for all.

JOSEPH P. TUNILTY, SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT: Declared in an interview that he believed in woman suffrage and had voted for it in New Jersey last year.

Woodbury, N. J., prohibits drinking by city employees while on duty. India has become one of the world's greatest consumers of aluminum.

CIVIC WORK

Women Want to Vote in Order to Correct Evils Affecting the Home.

There can be no doubt about the civic interest of the women of any city or town. Pride in their home and pride in their communities has always been evidenced by the women. Anti-smoke ordinances, regulation and abolition of obnoxious bill boards, food inspection laws and a score of similar regulations have been put into effect in our cities through the women's clubs and similar organizations.

Women have taken a prominent part in the moral clean-up of our cities, in seeing that they were made better places for homes and for the education of children. Women have endowed and operated day nurseries, play-grounds and rest rooms for the needy.

Surely then, here is a class of our population that ought to have a voice in the government. Not only do they show interest, but they take an active part in the betterment of our civic and administrative conditions. Do you not think they are sufficiently trustworthy to have the ballot?

CREED OF THE CLARKSBURG EQUAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

We believe that the majority of women seeking the ballot are seeking it not so much as a right or as a privilege, but as a means by which they can best serve humanity.

We believe that the majority of women will use their political rights in the interest of the home and the family; that they will magnify that legislation that vitally concerns the health and happiness of the human race—that is, "that while men look after the affairs of life, women will look after life itself." Because where women have the ballot they have used it in the interest of the home and the family and against the saloons, the gambling dens and other places of crime and immorality, these vicious interests that are always and everywhere arrayed against the ballot for women.

MRS. OLANDUS WEST, President Clarksburg Equal Suffrage Association.

PRES. WOODLEY OF MARSHALL COLLEGE

Joins Long Line of Educators and Public Men for Women's Rights.

President O. I. Woodley, of Marshall college, is one of the best known educators in West Virginia. For several years before going to Huntington President Woodley was at the head of the state normal school at Fairmont. While there he met many thousands of the young people of the state who will decide the equal suffrage amendment this fall. All his old students and the thinking men of the state generally will be glad to read this distinguished educator's reasons for voting for the amendment. He says:

"I am in favor of the amendment to give the suffrage to women in West Virginia. I favor this, not because I believe that giving them the suffrage will make any material difference in the general civic progress of the state, but because the women will be certain to maintain the forward step taken two years ago in regard to prohibition. The history of woman suffrage in this country during the past years shows that the saloon and the immoral forces of the commonwealth are united against woman suffrage. This is a clear recognition and acknowledgment on their part that the woman voter is opposed to prohibition. No doubt the prohibition issue, this year, will be a prominent one. I propose to line up with the forces that make for the preservation of that which is good. To me this is the main issue, and I do not wish that there shall be any doubt as to where I stand on the question."

"Sovereignty should always be intelligent, and I believe that the average woman who would vote in this state would represent a degree of intelligence even greater than that of the average man. All men will vote, both ignorant and educated. Most ignorant women will not vote, therefore the average woman's vote will be of greater intelligence than that of the average man. Woman suffrage should win in West Virginia."

O. I. WOODLEY.

WEST VIRGINIA'S GOVERNORS RIGHT

Join Chief Executives of Suffrage States in Endorsing Equal Rights.

GOVERNOR HATFIELD, OF WEST VIRGINIA: "There is no liberty while women are free only to be governed and not to govern. There is no equality which does not include political equality."

EX-GOVERNOR ATKINSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA: "I am squarely in favor of the equal suffrage amendment and it will carry if the 'red-brush' is shaken vigorously."

EX-GOVERNOR GLASSCOCK, OF WEST VIRGINIA: "I have confidence in the future of my country, but that confidence would be increased if I knew its destiny was equally in the hands of the patriotic women and the patriotic men of this country."

EX-GOVERNOR WHITE, OF WEST VIRGINIA: "It seems to me that in a republic this (equal suffrage) is the logical right of citizenship, as long as taxation and obedience to laws are applied without reference to sex."

EX-GOVERNOR DAWSON, OF WEST VIRGINIA: "I believe woman's participation in political matters will have a tendency to elevate and purify politics, and result in better and cleaner government."

GOVERNOR KENDRICK, OF WYOMING: "I have never known woman to use the franchise to defeat any good object or to defeat the election of a man or woman who was really worthy of their suffrage."

GOVERNOR CARLSON, OF COLORADO: "The responsibility of the vote has proved of incalculable value to women."

GOVERNOR HAINES, OF IDAHO: "The participation of women in elections in no sense disqualifies them for their household or other duties."

GOVERNOR LISTER, OF WASHINGTON: "I know of no one who favored women getting the ballot who today opposes it, and large numbers of those who opposed it are in favor of it."

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF CALIFORNIA: "Were it again submitted the vote in its favor would be overwhelming."

GOVERNOR WITHERS, OF

SHOES FOR WOMEN

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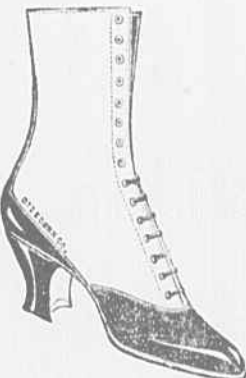
Women who want to vote ought to wear our shoes. Uncle Sam considers proper shoeing of great importance when his soldiers are preparing for battle. You cannot do your best when your feet hurt.

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This is a beautiful high button boot with a battleship grey top and field mouse vamp, making an ideal combination, full two-inch Louis heel. Price \$8.50



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MRS. CHARLES E. MANLEY.

Of Fairmont, Former State President of the Equal Suffrage Association and Long a Strenuous Worker for Equal Rights.

CAN'T BEAR ARMS BUT BEAR ARMIES

Women Have Always Borne Brunt of the Burden and Horror of War.

It is stated by some in opposition to extending the franchise to women, that they cannot bear arms. A current cartoon very happily answers this objection. A soldier in all the glory of his dress parade uniform is marching with a woman who has a small child in her arms. The soldier says, with haughty scorn: "What, you want the vote? But you can't bear arms."

"No," proudly replied the woman, "but I can bear armies."

And in this bit of repartee lies the answer to all the arguments to woman suffrage which are based on the physical differences between the work of men and women. Of course there are such differences that the vote of woman is needed to make complete and most effective the results of the ballot.

A few years ago one of the best known and most skilled physicians and surgeons who ever practiced in this state, was in conversation with a friend. The question of woman suffrage arose and the doctor was asked his opinion on the subject. He understood that his opinion as a physician was desired and so answered, "At the time the Russian army in Manchuria was cooped up in the trenches and fortifications at Port Arthur. They were starved for food, their own blood and were starving for food and parched with thirst. Drawing upon this fact for an illustration the doctor said:

"You want to know what I believe as to woman suffrage. That is you want to know what my observation has been as to the power of women physically to bear at least an equal portion of the burdens of citizenship. Well, I have traveled these mountains for many years. In that time it has been my fortune to assist many scores of my people to assist out of the mountains roads have delayed me so that I came after the arrival of the little stranger. Many times there has been no savior to the agony the new mother during her terrible ordeal. At other times there has been present only unskilled mountain woman, kindly but ignorant and full of superstition, knowing that her life was in the balance; knowing that she must suffer agony, that she must shed tears and her very life's blood for the stranger yet to come, still I have never seen any but the supreme courage, the most unflinching heroism in any of our mountain women. I tell you, my friend, that I had had rather right now be suffering the tortures of hell in the beleaguered walls of Port Arthur."

—MASE WALTON, (B. A. W.) Boliver, W. Va.

CLYDE JOHNSON IS FOR JUSTICE

Says Women Will Use the Ballot with Lofly Ideals for Civic Righteousness.

The Hon. Clyde Beecher Johnson, of Charleston, is another of West Virginia's big men favoring the equal franchise for all citizens.

Following is a strong statement from Mr. Johnson in which he tells why he favors the equal suffrage amendment:

Why do I favor extending the ballot to West Virginia women?

For many more reasons than can be mentioned in this statement, but not because it is woman's right or privilege to vote. The ballot in a republic is a responsibility, a duty—almost a sacrament. It is the concrete expression of the moral and intellectual conceptions and ideals of the citizen, and by it the problems that most vitally affect the future of the nation and of the race are to be solved.

Big problems, social, economic and industrial, are pressing for settlement, which will determine the character of the American home, and the conditions of life that shall surround the birth, rearing and education of children. The outcome of these

thurs; I had rather be starving and thirsting and weltering in the blood and slime of the trenches, than to go through such an ordeal even once. Take all the suffering, all the terrible agony of hunger, and of wounds and of death itself, add to these all the bloodshed in that awful stage, and you cannot equal the agony, the pain, the suffering, the bloodshed of the women who were the mothers of those armies! And that is not all the women must bear in a time like this. What must be the suffering of the thousands who are widowed? of the thousands who are made childless? Is not their position during the dreadful slaughter as pitiable as that of the soldier? Is not their dark and hopeless future fuller of grief and despair than is the portion of the 'bearer of arms' who dies gloriously for his country? Yes, my friend, if the qualification for the franchise is to be placed on a physical basis and the free giving of blood for one's country is necessary for the intelligent casting of the ballot, we men are hopelessly outclassed."

After this conversation the friend looked up the statistics of the Civil and Spanish wars. It was found that more than half of the young men who volunteered for the latter conflict were rejected for physical disability. It was found from the records of the United States that during the Civil war, of journalists 740 in every 1,000 were found unfit; of preachers 975; of physicians 680; of lawyers 644. Grave divines in many instances are horrified at the thought of admitting women to vote when they cannot fight, though not one in twenty of their own members is fit for military service if he volunteered. Of the editors who denounce woman suffrage, only about one in four could himself carry a musket; while of the lawyers who fill Congress, the majority could not be defenders of their own country, but could only be defended.

Ho many women who have reached the age of 45 have failed to go down into the valley of the shadow of death? But few statistics are at hand. In 1910 the United States Census Bureau reported 1,187,616 births in the twenty-two states forming the registration district. The same year and in the same area there were almost 10,000 deaths suffered by women while not "bearing arms," but while "bearing armies."

While burden would you rather bear, Mr. Voter?

problems depends upon the intelligence, the virtue and the conscience of the ballot that must solve them. Who is so vitally interested in this as the mothers?

Woman's instincts are purer than those of men, and from the very character of her service to the race she is its best friend. The average moral standard is admittedly much higher among women than men.

All of these things will necessarily be reflected in the ballot she will cast, and I am unable to escape the conviction that ballots directed by these qualities of head and heart for which our women stand pre-eminent, are much needed in the state of West Virginia.

We cannot afford longer to delay calling to our assistance in solving our problems the equal intelligence, the loftier ideals and the superior virtue and moral conception of our womanhood.

The arguments against equal suffrage? There are none. The things formerly advanced as such were puerile and are now archaic.

Seventy-five per cent of the good women of West Virginia are asking for the ballot—not as a plaything to be lightly considered, but with a deep sense of the responsibility it will bring, and with an intelligent resolve to use it for the advancement of the best interests of our state and all its people. This new service to the race will not detract from, but will add to the sweetness of her womanhood.

For these and many other reasons, I shall support the suffrage amendment. Then I love the cause for the enemies it has made. I am unwilling to be classed with those influences in American life that are everywhere opposed to equal suffrage.

CLYDE BEECHER JOHNSON.

WOMEN VOTE IN SUFFRAGE STATES

In Many Places Women Cast More than Fifty Per Cent. of the Vote.

J. Stitt Wilson, former mayor of Berkeley, Calif., and a prominent suffrage worker, when asked what per cent of women availed themselves of the privilege of voting in equal suffrage states, replied: "It has been reported, as against suffrage that women do not register and do not vote. I have the exact figures from two most representative communities—Berkeley, my own city, the seat of the state university, and Los Angeles, the great tourist center of the South."

"In Los Angeles, 88,544 women registered in 1915; in the county outside, 59,524; in the whole county 148,101. The total registration of men of the county was 182,203. I have these figures direct from the registrar."

"In Berkeley, in one election, the figures were closely analyzed. It was found that in sixteen out of thirty-two precincts over fifty per cent of the registered vote was cast by women. Over forty-six per cent of the total registered were women and forty-three per cent of the total vote were men."

50-50, that's all.

Seats which can be hung on automobile doors to carry additional passengers have been invented. A single-shot pistol is built into a new club for policemen.